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ABSTRACT

Satellite television is proposed as a useful source of authentic materials for French language instruction at the college level. It is argued that this medium illustrates to students that the language is used in a wide variety of everyday situations and contexts. The discussion begins with a brief description of common satellite technology, facilities, and capabilities, and of programming available for second language instruction. Both general programming and subscription services are noted. Two main satellite television sources for French language materials, both from Canada, are then described in greater detail. One is available in the United States only by satellite transmission. It provides varied programming, and contains no commercials. The second is a commercial network much like those known in the United States. A number of regular programs from each source is summarized. These include news programs and magazines, game shows, advice and information programs, children's programming, and instructional and interview shows. Several classroom techniques for use of the materials are offered. Appended materials include lists of sources for further information, equipment, and publications; illustrations of satellite equipment and systems; and sample program schedules. (MSE)

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ED 371 639

French by Satellite [1]

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Introduction

The Foreign Languages Department at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte has been receiving French and other foreign language programs via satellite for nearly six years. Our objective, from the beginning, has been to bring authentic language and culture to the classroom and language lab. We have always made use of a variety of resources, including short-wave radio, audio cassettes, video tapes, newspapers, and magazines in order to provide our students with up-to-date information and materials, but we have found that satellite is the most productive resource available to us. At times, satellite programming can be frustrating because there are literally dozens of different programs transmitted daily: news programs, cooking shows, plays, feature films, talk shows, game shows, cartoons, variety shows, and documentaries. However, this abundance assures us there are programs appropriate for just about any language learner in any age group. The dilemma of satellite TV is how to choose which programs meet the needs of instruction and how best to make use of them. In most cases, language and culture materials received via satellite are best suited as extensions to the basic instructional materials. Foreign language textbooks have improved dramatically in recent years and now come with audio tapes, video tapes, overhead transparencies, test-banks, and computer diskettes, but these materials, even the most recent ones, are incomplete unless they can show current language and culture in action. Satellite TV is one of the most effective ways to show our students, short of taking them on a trip to another country, how the language they are studying is used in a wide variety of authentic situations and contexts.

In order to demonstrate the variety of French-language programming available via satellite and to help teachers determine which programs would be the most useful for their

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purposes, I have selected several short segments of recently transmitted programs from the two main satellite TV sources: TV5 and SRC. But first, a few brief comments about satellite technology.

Satellite Technology

It is not necessary to master the technical aspects of satellite technology to make use of its resources, but a little knowledge of how the system works can be helpful in choosing a dish or keeping up with the one you have. Satellite systems consist of three basic parts: the uplink facility, the satellite, and the receiving station. [Illustration 1] Very few of us, except for TV networks, cable systems and major universities, are involved in uplinking, that is, transmitting TV programs to a satellite for distribution, and thus, we do not need to purchase or understand any of the elaborate equipment involved. Some information about satellites, however, is useful. Satellites are parked in orbit directly above the equator in an area called the Clarke Belt at a height of approximately 23,300 miles. This distance keeps them geosynchronous or stationary in relation to the earth. Signals from the uplink facility are processed and are then beamed back toward the earth. These signals are transmitted in different frequencies, the most common are those designated C-band and Ku-band. A majority of the foreign language programming is currently on C-band, but since at least one foreign language subscription service, SCOLA, is switching to Ku-band, it would be appropriate to purchase or upgrade to a dual band system. In any event, the processed signals are beamed toward the earth to cover an area called the satellite's footprint, that is, the geographical area in which the satellite's signals can be received. The receiving station is the component we are most concerned about. First, the parabolic antenna or dish. [Illustration 2] Some are solid, some are mesh, some are perforated. The average size of a typical dish is from 3 to 5 meters in diameter. All satellite dishes work in about the same way: The dish is pointed directly at a satellite and reflects the incoming signals to a feedhorn. [Illustration 3] The feedhorn has a scaler ring that directs the signals to the antenna and then to the LNB which processes the signals. A coaxial cable runs from the dish to the tuner or receiver that resembles a typical VCR. The receiver is the device that controls the dish position and tunes in the various channels and connects to a TV monitor. There are normally 24 channels on a C-band satellite, 12 vertical polarity and 12 horizonta polarityl. The entire receiving system is relatively inexpensive: The costs range from $500 to $2,000, depending on the size of the dish,

whether it's stationary or motor driven, whether it has C-band only or is Ku-band capable, and on the quality and features of the tuner.

Foreign Language Programs

There are approximately 24 C-band satellites parked in geosynchronous orbit. [Illustration 4] Of these nearly half will offer some kind of foreign language programming. Most of these foreign language programs are available to any dish owner depending on the size of the dish and its location. The languages include Greek, Arabic, French, German, Japanese, Portuguese, Hindi, and Spanish. Some of these, Greek and Portuguese, for example, are available only by subscription. Two of the subscription services, SCOLA and The International Channel, package foreign language programs, mainly news programs, but also documentaries, films, and variety shows for retransmission. For programs in Russian, Chinese, Thai, Hungarian, Turkish, or Armenian, the subscriptions services are the only option. The prices for these services vary depending on the fee structure which is usually based on school or foreign language enrollment. But if you need only the so-called major languages, e.g., French, German, and Spanish, in addition to Italian, Japanese, and Arabic, and if you don't have funds for subscriptions but you do have time to explore the schedules and the satellite channels, there are many foreign language programs available to you simply by aiming your dish at the proper satellite.

French language programs

There are two main sources of French-language programming: TV5 and SRC. TV5 is probably the best source for use in language instruction. TV5 is like an ordinary television channel or network except the programs are exclusively in French. TV5 is unlike ordinary television though because it is available in the U.S. only through satellite transmission and has no commercials. TV5 is available on satellite Anik E1, channel 24 [2]. Actually, the TV5 that we receive is TV5 Québec-Canada. There is also TV5 Europe and its extension TV5 Africa.

TV5 began transmitting in Europe, in 1984, after five television networks, the French TF1, A2, and FR3, the Belgian RTBF, and the Swiss SSR formed a consortium to

promote French and francophone language and culture. The programming of TV5 was, and still is, mainly a selection of shows recently broadcast on several national networks. Canada joined the consortium in 1986, first as a contributor to European programming and then in 1988 as a full-fledged retransmission site for North America, and subsequently for the Antilles and parts of South America.

TV5 Québec-Canada provides about 16 hours of daily programming: news, films, documentaries, cooking shows, musical variety, game shows, and literary talk shows. TV5 Québec-Canada produces a seasonal program schedule [Illustration 5] that makes it clear which programs are broadcast and how the programming is distributed. The shows begin at 11:15am Eastern Time. Currently, programming for the week begins with a French language instructional program, *La Méthode Victor*, which is followed by a cooking show, a selection of documentaries, a game show, a variety show, and another game show. The 5:30pm time slot is reserved for the news broadcast by the French network F3. The evening programming includes more news, more documentaries, and selection of literary talk shows, theater, music, current events, and TV magazines. After midnight, several shows are repeated. At about 3:00am the television programming ends and is replaced by Radio France Internationale. There is video during these a.m. hours, but it consists of a scrolling program schedule for the day's shows. It is possible, then, to check the TV5 schedule on a daily basis and read the brief descriptions of upcoming shows or specials.

TV5 Programs

I have selected and have made video excerpts from several programs recently broadcast by TV5 to show the range of and variety of programming:

La Méthode Victor. A French-language instructional program from Switzerland, featuring Victor, an animated character, and his off-camera "instructor." At first glance, it would appear to be aimed at junior-high level learners, but the content is very standard and quickly becomes challenging. There are several segments designed for the business person, e.g., scenes at the restaurant, at the office, and going to the airport for a business trip. Each program has sections called *Commentaires, Vocabulaire, Histoire courte,* and *Tribulations.* Six booklets are available from TV5 Québec-Canada for instructional support and practice.

La Cuisine des Mousquetaires. A cooking show featuring Micheline and Maïté, from F3, Aquitaine, in the Bordeaux region. Each show has one recipe preparation, in this instance *bar farci*, stuffed sea bass. *La Cuisine des Mousquetaires* is very French in style. An American show would probably avoid the graphic scenes of the preparation. The show introduces some basic vocabulary for food items, especially when Maïté enumerates the ingredients and preparation of the recipe. At the end of each segment, there is information on the books and videos available, plus the Minitel code 3615 F3 which gives access to more of the program's recipes.

Documentaries. The 11:45 time slot this season is devoted to documentaries and an interview show. These are primarily of Québec origin. *Feu vert* is a program about environmental issues, smog, pollution, and nuclear waste, among others. *Oxygène* is a show on sports and leisure; *Scully rencontre,* an interview show; *Nord Sud,* international news and information stressing north-south issues; and *Découverte,* a science magazine.

Vision 5 is Canadian produced panorama of francophone events and people in the news. The program is not easy to characterize because it covers a wide range of topics. In this segment, *Vision 5* presents the Maison de Québec at St. Malo in Brittany, an interview with a female pharmacist from the Côte d'Ivoire, and excerpts of a play by René Dubois on Rousseau and Voltaire and their never-ending philosophical debate.

Questions pour un champion. A popular game show that is broadcast six days a week. The host Julien Lepers asks questions on general culture in a rapid-fire pace. It is possible to dial up Minitel for advice on how to play and for on-line participation in the program.

Géopolis. As the title indicates, *Géopolis* is a magazine on world issues. The episode excerpted here is on Belfast. It begins with an historical perspective and then provides an in-depth treatement of the Northern Ireland question.

7 jours en Afrique presents the week's major news stories from Africa, primarily political and economic issues. In this instance, events in Togo, Berundi, Cameroon, and Zaïre. This program, along with *Reflets* broadcast on Saturdays at 4:00pm, is valuable to those teachers who want to show the reality of *la francophonie*.

Les Dames de la Côte, is a five-episode telefilm that was broadcast recently in the fiction time slot on Thursdays at 1:30pm. The telefilm portrays several women in the early part of the century, 1910 to 1925, and is intended to be a portrait of how the women of yesterday became the women of today. *Les Dames de la Côte* is closed-captioned, so that with a closed-caption decoder attached to the television monitor or to the VCR, it is possible to read what the characters are saying. This feature not only helps viewers understand the program, it also can be used to practice and improve reading skills.

La Chance aux chansons is a fast-paced, glitzy, variety show with music, dance, and celebrity interviews.

Des Chiffres et des lettres. A long-running, therefore popular game show. Contestants measure their knowledge in vocabulary and math. *Des Chiffres et de lettres* is slow-paced, almost agonizingly so by American standards. The show has been the subject of an article that attempts to explain the popularity of the show by pointing out how it mirrors the value French education puts on "thinking on your feet." Viewers can dial up Minitel to play the game on-line and can join a *Des chiffres et des lettres* club.

Journal télévisé. Five national networks are represented: the news from France 3 is on at 5:30pm, except for Mondays which is the time-slot for the Belgian network RTBF; the news from the French TF1 and France 2 alternate at the 7:00pm time slot; SSR, a Swiss network, broadcasts on Saturdays. There have been a few articles on using news shows in the classroom. The main problem has always been the pace which is too rapid for most students. This problem has been at least partially resolved with the introduction of closed-captioning.

Bouillon de culture is a talk show hosted by Bernard Pivot who gained fame in the 1980's through his literary talk show *Apostrophes* which like *Des Chiffres et des lettres* has attracted the attention of academics who attempt to explain the shows popularity through certain aspects of French culture. In *Bouillon de culture*, Pivot interviews a wide variety of people: artists, authors, and philosophers, and always concludes by giving the titles of books related to the show's theme. The same titles are also available through Minitel, code 3615 F2 BDC.

Clip postal is produced by MusiquePlus of Canada and resembles MTV. The show promotes music, musicians, and singers of the francophone world.

Frou Frou. A women's television magazine inspired by print magazines such as *Elle*.

30 millions d'amis is a much-watched show about animals. François Mitterrand's black lab dog Atchoum ran past the Elysée guards not long ago and was gone for over a month. Mitterrand contacted *30 millions d'amis.* One of the viewers recognized the dog she had adopted at the pound as Atchoum and returned him.

7 sur 7. A weekly news and information show hosted by Anne Sinclair. Each week a well-known personality is invited to comment on events of the week in France and abroad. In this excerpt, Gérard Renault, one of the lead actors in Claude Berry's new film *Germinal* takes part.

Ex libris. A literary talk show hosted by a leading television personality, Patrick Poivre d'Arvor. This edition features several authors who have written works about women or about male-female relationships. Benoite Groult, an internationally recognized authority on feminism, is one of the guests.

SRC Programs

The other major source of French-language satellite TV is Société Radio-Canada transmitted on satellite Anik E2, channel 15. SRC is a commercial network much like NBC, CBS, or ABC. SRC transmits about 19 hours a day and its programming closely resembles what we would expect from a national network in the U.S. [Illustration 5] There are cartoons, a morning talk show, midday news, afternoon talk shows, sit-coms, game shows, more cartoons, the evening news, dramatic series, the late news, weather, sports, documentaries, and films. Unlike TV5, SRC has abundant commercials, many of them pitching products familiar to U.S. audiences like deodorants, cars, and breakfast cereals. Several of SRC's programs are of U.S. origin and have been dubbed into French. In addition, about 30% of SRC's programs, including commercials, are closed-captioned so that it is possible with decoder equipment to keep up with the soundtrack by reading

the captions. The same channel of this Anik satellite also features Radio-Canada on an audio subcarrier. I have excerpted only a few of SRC's shows, enough to convey the style and tenor of the programming.

SRC Bonjour, hosted by Marie-Claude Lavallée and Daniel Lessard, is much like a U.S. morning news magazine. *SRC Bonjour* presents news, weather, sports, a press review, the economic news, and a variety of special features.

Les Temps Modernes. After a series of cartoons, *Les Anges du Matin, Les Chatouilles du Matin, Pacha et les Chats, Iris le Gentil Professeur, Grisu le Petit Dragon,* and *Passe-Partout,* the next show, *Les Temps Modernes,* bills itself as a "healthy pause for exchange and reflection" in order to deal with the uncertainties of modern life. Isabelle Craig and Françoise Guénette receive about ten guests during each show for interviews and discussions.

Le Midi, as one would expect, is a midday news magazine and includes the latest national and international developments, interviews, sports, and weather.

Mon Amour, mon amour is a show of couples, for couples, hosted by a couple, Louise Deschâtelets and Guy Fournier. This new show is intended to be entertaining with the interaction of the hosts and the notable couple invited for the day. Also includes music and comic routines.

Les Craquantes. American audiences will recognize this dubbed series as *The Golden Girls*, a popular U.S. sit-com dating from 1985.

Pouquoi pas l'après-midi? Claire Caron hosts this show intended to provide practical advise on various subjects: decoration, house repairs, gardening, and animal care, for example. Her guests are often people of note of the 40's, 50's, and 60's who made their fame in the arts, politics, sports, religion.

Mémoire en jeu is a game show that, as the title suggests, tests the participants' memory. They declare how many items they can memorize on a board of 25 items. A computer selects the number of items declared and displays them for 10 seconds. The participant

has 15 seconds to describe the objects. The game continues until the board is empty. The winner is the one who has accumulated the most points.

Watatatow. The late afternoon programming consists of a series of childrens' shows and cartoons. *Watatatow*, however, is aimed at adolescents. The show is a popular continuing series which treats important aspects of young peoples' lives. The language is often colloquial and situations are sometimes more direct and frank than similar shows in the U.S. Closed-captioned.

Montréal ce soir is the evening news for the Montréal area. Typical features of local, national, and international news, weather, sports, and cultural events.

Marilyn is one of the many Canadian productions, along with *Cormoran, A nous deux!*, and *A tout prix* broadcast during the evening hours, . Marilyn, played by Louisette Dussault, is the series' lead character, a municipal counselor and family matron endowed with good sense. The show is much like a U.S. soap opera with its emphasis on family and personal crises but is more mature. Closed-captioned.

Le Point, broadcast after the late news, is a news magazine replete with interviews and features. It is followed by the day's last sports and weather reports and by repeats of weekend shows on the arts scene, nature documentaries, literary talk shows, and films.

Pedagogy

Once you have access to all these authentic materials, the next question is how best to use them for instruction. Each teaching situation is different, but I can relate my own experiences.

First, I always try to avoid a lot of preparation. The strength of satellite TV is its immediacy: The news shows, for example, are live or same-day broadcasts, so it makes no sense to spend time preparing instructional materials based on programs that will quickly be superseded. Normally, a few comments or questions are enough to prepare or guide the students through a program. The preparation depends on the experience of the learners, where they are in terms of knowledge and language skills. In all cases, I try to

follow what has become a video pedagogy. The most helpful resource for video pedagogy is Rick Altman's *The Video Connection* that offers a lot of solid advise and a lot of useful ideas on video in the classroom. I also get ideas from viewing guides that accompany commercial video programs, PICS videos, for example, and those for *France Panorama.* Some of these guides match activities with the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines and thus are helpful in matching the activities and the students' level of experience. Still, the less preparation the better. There are ample materials that provide detailed activities and exercises. With satellite video materials, the emphasis should be on extensive viewing, that is, getting the gist, recognizing key words, and analyzing objects, settings, peoples appearance and dress. These extensive activities are the logical companion to intensive analyses of short video segments and are in fact useful in making the transition to real-world foreign language experience.

Second, I try to put the students in charge of their viewing as much as possible. In my experience students respond better when given the freedom to explore and react on their own. Most often I will record three or four hours of satellite TV [3] for a student and then ask for comments on one or two shows. The comments in the beginning almost always relate to comparisons with U.S. television shows which are in the realm of the students' experience, but later they tend to become more focused on ideas, issues, and reactions to the French programs. In any event, I consider satellite TV programs as supplements to the core of grammar, vocabulary, and culture instruction and avoid putting too much emphasis on these materials and expecting too much from them.

Conclusion

Satellite TV is a major source of authentic foreign language and culture materials that has many benefits. Satellite TV shows students the language they are studying is really used for communication and is not just a school subject forced upon them. And the news shows they can watch present events of the day not of last week or of last year; the talk shows, variety shows, and documentaries are recent; some are broadcast live. It is just not possible to get this kind of immediacy from any other source. Moreover, satellite TV helps bridge that wide gulf between the classroom and real life. Students do not often experience a language and culture except as classroom instruction, textbooks, quizzes and tests.

There are, of course, caveats: Satellite TV is after all TV, that is, media creations which are in large measure scripted and constructed to inform, entertain, or sell products. But this does not diminish its usefulness in foreign language instruction. In the final analysis, it may be that the main benefit of satellite TV is specifically for foreign language teachers. There are not many ways aside from reading, talking to colleagues, viewing films, and attending workshops for us to stay in contact with the language and culture we teach. Satellite TV helps keep us abreast of current events and helps us keep a sharp edge on language skills and culture knowledge. Whether for students or for teachers, satellite TV is a significant tool at our disposal for maintaining and improving foreign language instruction.

Notes

1. *French by Satellite* is a revised, updated version of a paper of the same title presented at the national convention of the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, San Antonio, Texas, November 22, 1993.

2. TV5 was moved from channel 15 to 24 after a severe electro-magnetic storm damaged another of Canada's satellites, Anik E2. The commercial CBC-French network SRC, Société Radio-Canada, originally transmitted on Anik E2, moved to Anik E1, channel 15. CTFM, a French-language network from Montréal, has as a result of the changes become available to U.S. dish owners on Galaxy 4, channel 10.

3. Copyright guidelines that govern off-air taping of television programs are in force. Briefly stated, teachers are allowed to make recordings and retain them for 45 days. The guidelines allow for in-class use of these recordings during the first 10-days of the 45-day period. For more details on copyright guidelines, see Altman's *Video Connection*, pp. 129-33. .

APPENDIX

Satellite Equipment:

Radio Shack
Tandy Consumer Services
7435 Airport Fwy.
Fort Worth, TX 76118
(800) 878-6890

Radio Shack is one of several national companies that will provide information on prices of satellite equipment and installation. The price for a satellite system is usually about $1500 but varies depending upon quality and features. It's a good idea to contact local satellite suppliers because they often have special packages for educational institutions and they are familiar with satellite reception of the area.

Fincke, Karl. *All About Satellite TV.* Fortuna, CA: Fortuna, 1993.

This inexpensive publication by the technical editor of *Satellite TV Week* " presents a detailed explanation of the basic elements of satellite." Recommended.

Easton, Anthony T. *The Satellite TV Handbook.* Indianapolis, IN: H.W. Sams, 1983.

A somewhat out-dated, but still useful handbook that explains satellite TV for the home dish owner.

French-Language Satellite Programming Sources:

TV5
Consortium de télévision Québec Canada
1755, Boulevard René-Lévesque Est, Bureau 101
Montréal (Québec) Canada H2K 4P6
Tél.: (514) 522-5322
Fax: (514) 522-6572

TV5 is transmitted on C-band by the Canadian satellite Anik E1 (111.1" W) channel 24. It may be necessary to change the polarity of this channel to receive TV5.

SRC
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
Société Radio-Canada
Montréal (Québec) Canada H3C 3A8
Tél: (514) 597-4188

SRC is available on the Canadian satellite Anik E12 (111.1 W) channel 15. The office of Public Relations will forward a seasonal schedule of SRC programming if requested,

Additional Sources:

SCOLA
P.O. Box 619
McClelland, IA 51548-0619
Phone: (712) 566-2202
Fax: (712) 566-2502

The International Channel
12401 West Olympic Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90064
Phone: (213) 826-2429
Fax: (213) 447-7916

Both SCOLA and the International Channel offer a wide range of foreign language programs, mainly news shows. Their subscription fees are usually based on institution or program enrollment.

RFI
Radio France Internationale
116 Avenue du Président Kennedy
Boîte postale 9516
Paris, France 75106

Radio France Internationale, live and direct from Paris, plays in the background when there is no TV5 video programming, that is, from about 3:00am to 11:15am ET. RFI is available 24hrs a day via an audio subcarrier on the same satellite.

Satellite TV Publications:

Orbit Publishing
8330 Boone Blvd, Suite 600
Vienna, VA 22182
(800) 777-1194

Satellite Orbit is a monthly magazine that provides schedules of satellite TV programs for U.S. viewers. It also contains satellite positions, frequencies for several audio subcarriers, and has information on some foreign language programming.

TV Hebdo
2001, rue University, Bureau 900
Montréal (Québec) Canada H3A 2A6

(514) 499-0561

TV Hebdo is very much like TV Guide. A complimentary copy of the publication may be available upon request.

Satellite Video in the Classroom:

Altman, Rick. *The Video Connection: Integrating Video into Language Teaching.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1989.

A thorough introduction to teaching with video. Contains sections on theory, on teaching language and culture, on video equipment, and has sources of useful information.

Belaiev, Meli. "TV5, la télévision francophone par satellite," *Le Français dans le monde,* 211 (août-septembre 1987): 26-27.

One of several articles in *Le Français dans le monde* on TV5.

Campana, Phillip J. "Window to the World: The SCOLA News Network," ERIC/CLL *News Bulletin,* Vol. 15 No. 2, (March 1992): 1, 6-8.

A description of SCOLA services.

DuVerlie, Claud. "Satellite-Assisted Instruction for Foreign Languages: An Emerging Model in French," ADFL *Bulletin,* Vol. 19 No. 3 (April 1988): 28-31.

A description of the innovative France-TV Magazine project at the University of Maryland-Baltimore County.

Hill, Brian. *Making the Most of Satellites and Interactive Video,* London: Center for Information on Language Teaching and Research, 1991. [ERIC document ED 339241]

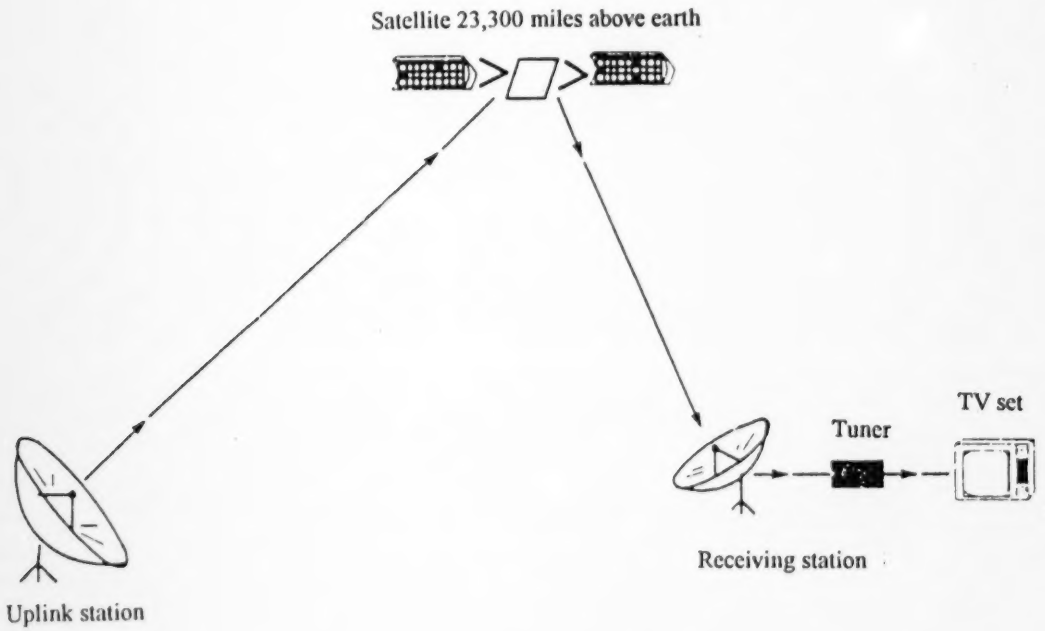
Good introduction to using satellites in the teaching of foreign languages. Programs are from European satellites, but Hill convincingly argues for authentic television in the classroom and offers dozens of ideas for exploiting news programs, commercials, documentaries, and drama,

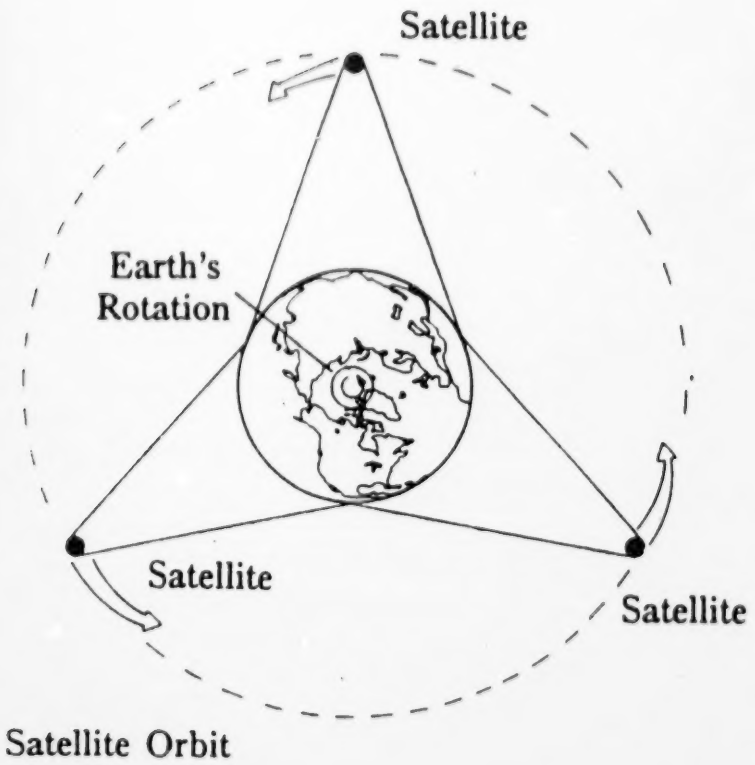
Vande Berg, Camille Kennedy, "'Turning Down the Fire-Hose": Some Techniques for Using SCOLA Broadcasts at the Intermediate Level," *French Review,* Vol. 66 No. 5 (April 1993): 769-776.

An article that offers suggestions on controlling the complex language and content of TV news programs.

Illustration 1

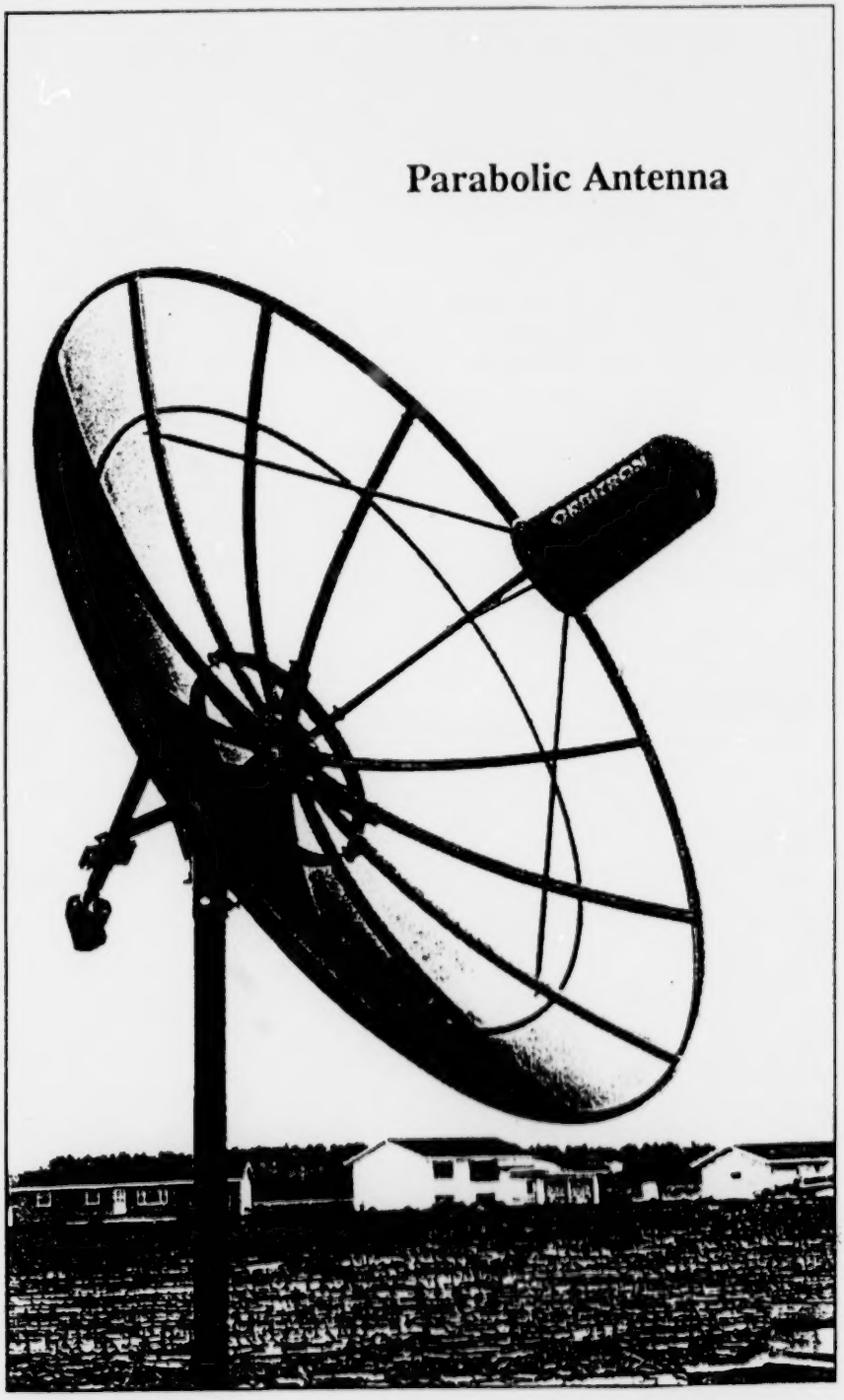
Satellite television: The basic system





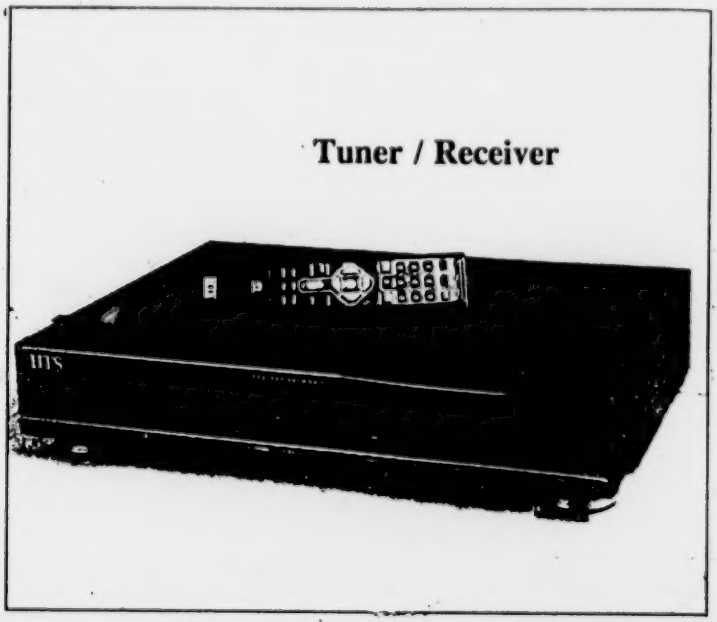
Source: The Satellite TV Handbook

Illustration 2



Source: All About Satellite TV

Illustration 3



Source: All About Satellite TV

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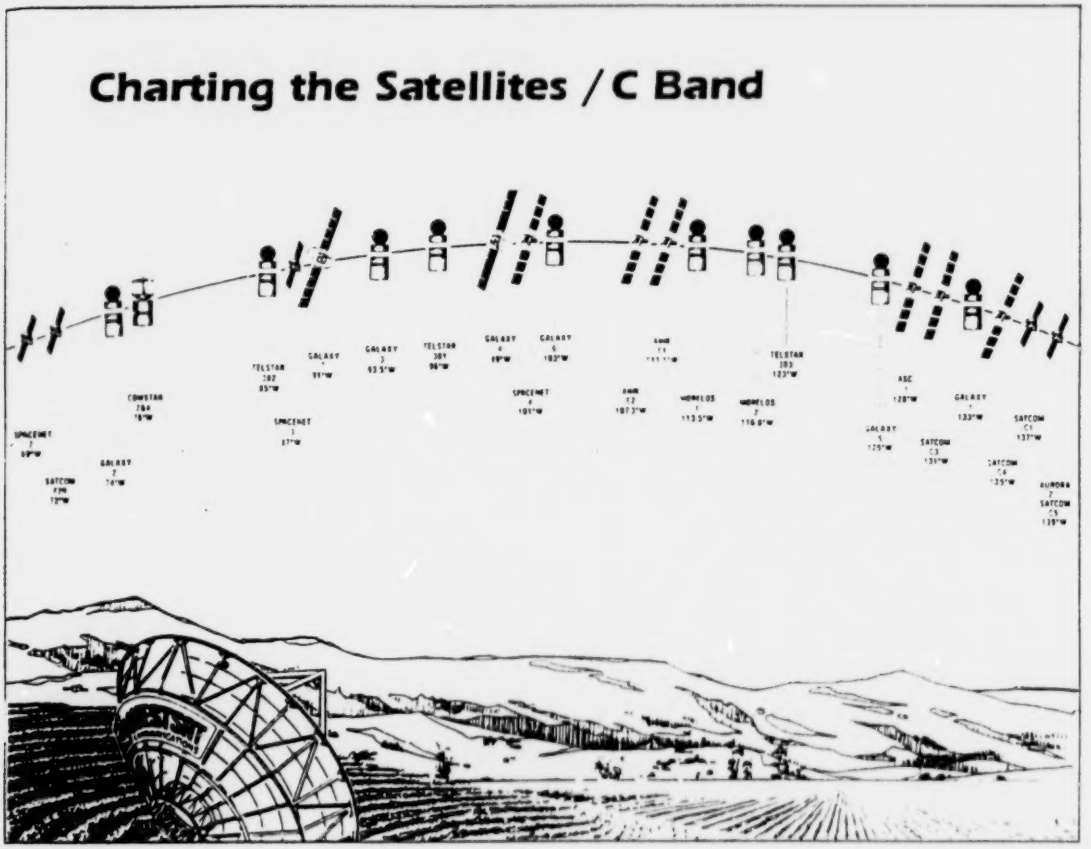
Illustration 4



Foreign Language Programming

Antenna Greece (Greek)	G3	9✦	7p	SCOLA	A7	23	24 hrs.
Arab Network of America	F2	1	5p-5a	SEP (Spanish)	M2	3	o/v
CBC French-East	A1	15	11a-3a	SUR (Spanish)	S2	4✦	24 hrs.
CBC Parliamentary Net. (Fr.)	A1	24	24 hrs. (7.38)	Telemundo (Spanish)	G4	8	9a-2a
Cable Cadena	M2	8	o/v	TV Asia (Hindi)	G3	7✦	7p-4a
Canal de Noticias (Spanish)	S2	3	24 hrs.	TV-Japan (NHK)	F1	17	o/v
CNI Newswire (Spanish)	M2	19	24 hrs.	TV5 (French)	A2	17	24 hrs.
CTFM (French)	A1	14	24 hrs.	Univision (Spanish)	G1	6	24 hrs.
Deutsche Welle (German)	F4	5	24 hrs.	XEDK	M1	3	o/v
Galavision (Spanish)	G1	20	24 hrs.	XEIPN-Mexico City	M2	13	o/v
Gems TV (Spanish)	S2	12	7a-11p	XEW-Mexico City (Spanish)	M2	14	1a-7a
International Channel	F1	20✦	24 hrs.	XEWH-Hermosillo (Span.)	M1	15	o/v
Irish Channel	G7	5	Sun.	XHDF-Mexico City (Span.)	M2	24	7a-2a
NHK feeds (Japanese)	G4	22	o/v	XHGC (Spanish)	M2	6	8:40a-1:30a
RAI/USA Network (Italian)	F4	7	6p-8p	XHTV-Mexico City (Span.)	M1	14	o/v
RTP (Portuguese)	G3	5✦	24 hrs.				

Source: Satellite Orbit

SRC Télévision

AUTOMNE-HIVER 1993-1994
Du 5 septembre1993 au 31 mars 1994

HEURE	LUNDI	MARDI	MERCREDI	JEUDI	VENDREDI	SAMEDI	DIMANCHE	HEURE
17 h 00	WATATATOW			LIVRAISON SPÉCIALE	LES AVENTURES DE TINTIN	LA COURSE DESTINATION MONDE (début 18/9)	LA RUÉE VERS L'ART	17 h 00
17 h 30	QUE LE MEILLEUR GAGNE							
18 h 00	MONTRÉAL CE SOIR					LE TÉLÉJOURNAL	LE TÉLÉJOURNAL	18 h 00
								18 h 10
						RAISON PASSION	DÉCOUVERTE	18 h 20
19 h 00	MARILYN				HORAIRE VARIABLE	VIVRE À NORTHWOOD	SURPRISE SUR PRISE (9) DE QUOI J'AI L'AIR? (6) JUSTE POUR RIRE (6)	19 h 00
19 h 30	TAQUINONS LA PLANÈTE!	M'AIMES-TU?	L'ENFER C'EST NOUS AUTRES	LES PIEDS DANS LES PLATS		C'EST JUSTE UNE FARCE! (9) LA PETITE VIE (20)		19 h 30
20 h 00	CORMORAN (13) À NOUS DEUX! (13)	FEMMES DE DIEU (6) MONTRÉAL P.Q.	SOUS UN CIEL VARIABLE	LES GARÇONS DE ST-VINCENT (2) BLANCHE(11) RESTEZ À L'ÉCOUTE (4) SCOOP (13)		LA SOIRÉE DU HOCKEY MOLSON À RADIO-CANADA	LES INFOS	20 h 00
							LES BEAUX DIMANCHES	20 h 30
21 h 00	À TOUT PRIX	AU NORD DU 60°	ENJEUX	TOUS POUR UN				
21 h 30				SUR INVITATION				
22 h 00	LE TÉLÉJOURNAL						LE DIMANCHE	22 h 00
								22 h 20
22 h 25	LE POINT				LE POINT MÉDIAS	LE TÉLÉJOURNAL ET LA MÉTÉO	SCULLY RENCONTRE	22 h 28
								22 h 38
						LES NOUVELLES DU SPORT	LA MÉTÉO	22 h 58
23 h 00	LA MÉTÉO						LES NOUVELLES DU SPORT	23 h 01
23 h 08	LES NOUVELLES DU SPORT							23 h 08
23 h 34	LA RUÉE VERS L'ART (reprise du dimanche)	DÉCOUVERTE (reprise du dimanche)	À TOUT PRIX (reprise du lundi)	SOUS LA COUVERTURE (reprise du dimanche)	CINÉMA	TÉLÉ-SÉLECTION	CINÉ-CLUB	23 h 17
0 h 04								0 h 00
0 h 24		SECOND REGARD (reprise du dimanche)						
0 h 34	LA POLITIQUE FÉDÉRALE		EN TOUTE LIBERTÉ (reprise du dimanche)	CINÉMA				0 h 30
0 h 44	LA POLITIQUE PROVINCIALE							
								1 h 00

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Illustration 5

TV5 QUÉBEC CANADA PROGRAMMING – FALL 1993 — **Starting October 16, 1993**

	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
11:15	Viva / Alice – SSR	Planète musique	La Méthode Victor				
11:30			La Cuisine des mousquetaires – F3*				Gourmandises RTBF*
11:45			Oxygène – TM*	Scully rencontre SRC*	Nord Sud – RQ*	Feu vert – RQ*	Découverte SRC*
12:15	Vision 5*		Vision 5*				
12:30	Questions pour un champion F3		Questions pour un champion – F3				
12:45		Vision 5*					
13:00	Bouillon de culture – F2**	Jamais sans mon livre – F3**	7 sur 7 – TF1**	Frou-Frou F2**	Temps présent SSR**	Géopolis – F2** / 7 jours en Afrique - CIRTEF**	Magazine d'information**/ Grand Écran - RTBF**
14:00		Repères – F3	Les Brûlures de l'Histoire – F2 / Documentaire européen	Bas les masques F2**	Taratata – F2* / Planète musique*	Fiction**	Envoyé spécial - F2**
14:30	Faut pas rêver F3						
15:00		Le Monde est à vous F2	Panorama – TVO				
15:30	Magazine olympique – F3		La Chance aux chansons – F2				
16:00	Reflets – CIRTEF		(16:10) Une pêche d'enfer – F3				
16:30		Bon Week-end RTBF	(16:45) Pyramide – F2				
17:00	Génies en herbe RTBF	30 Millions d'amis – TF1	(17:15) La Cuisine des mousquetaires – F3				Gourmandises RTBF
17:30	J.T. Suisse SSR	J.T. F3	J.T. Belge RTBF	J.T. F3			
				(17:55) Revue de Presse			
18:00	Clip postal	L'École des fans F2	Scully rencontre - SRC	Nord Sud – RQ	Feu vert – RQ	Découverte SRC	Oxygène – TM
18:30	Rédacteurs en chef		Des Chiffres et des lettres – F2				
19:00	J.T. F2 / TF1						
	Vision 5						
20:00	Frou-Frou F2	7 sur 7 TF1	Télécobjectif	Temps présent - SSR	Géopolis – F2	Magazine d'information / Grand Écran RTBF	Thalassa – F3
20:30					7 jours en Afrique - CIRTEF		
21:00	Sacrée Soirée TF1	Jamais sans mon livre-F3 / Ex Libris-TF1	Bas les masques F2	Taratata F2 Stars 90 TF1	Fiction	Envoyé spécial F2	Bouillon de culture F2
22:00		Scoubidou - RTBF / Palais royal F2 / Ça n'arrive qu'une fois F2 / Ovations – F2					
22:30	Le Cercle de minuit – F2		Paris surface F3	Le Cercle de minuit - F2			Théâtre
23:00		Le Cercle de minuit – F2 Meilleurs moments	Série noire / Chroniques de l'hôpital d'Armentières – F2				
23:30	Kaléidoscope			Évasion – F3	Espace francophone – F3	Dossiers justice – SSR	
24:00	J.T. Suisse* SSR	J.T. F3*	J.T. Belge* RTBF	J.T. F3*			
				(00:25) Revue de Presse*			
00:30	Frou-Frou F2*	7 sur 7 – TF1*	Bas les masques F2*	Série noire* / Chroniques de l'hôpital d'Armentières – F2*	Fiction*	Envoyé spécial F2*	Bouillon de culture – F2*
01:30	Scoubidou - RTBF* / Palais Royal F2* / Ça n'arrive qu'une fois F2* / Ovations - F2*	Jamais sans mon livre – F3* / Ex Libris – TF1*					
02:00			Téléobjectif*	Temps présent SSR*	Géopolis – F2*	Magazine d'information* / Grand Écran RTBF*	Thalassa – F3*
02:30		Bon Week-end RTBF*			7 jours en Afrique – CIRTEF*		
03:00	R.F.I.	R.F.I.	R.F.I.	R.F.I.	R.F.I.	R.F.I.	R.F.I.

Illustration 6

SRC Télévision

AUTOMNE-HIVER 1993-1994
Du 5 septembre 1993 au 31 mars 1994

HEURE	LUNDI	MARDI	MERCREDI	JEUDI	VENDREDI	SAMEDI	DIMANCHE	HEURE
7 h 00	SRC BONJOUR							7 h 00
						VAZIMOLO		7 h 30
						LES OURSONS VOLANTS	BABAR	
						LA PETITE SIRÈNE	LES NOUVELLES AVENTURES DE WINNIE L'OURSON	8 h 00
						LOOPING	LE LIVRE DE LA JUNGLE	8 h 30
9 h 00	LES ANGES DU MATIN					OÙ EST CHARLIE? (13) CLYDE (16)	DOUG (20) ÉCHANGES LIER (10)	9 h 00
							MANIGANCES	9 h 15
						LA BANDE À DINGO		9 h 30
							PARCELLES DE SOLEIL	9 h 45
10 h 00	LES CHATOUILLES DU MATIN / PACHA ET LES CHATS					TINY TOONS	LE JOUR DU SEIGNEUR	10 h 00
10 h 15	IRIS LE GENTIL PROFESSEUR / GRISU LE PETIT DRAGON							
10 h 30	PASSE-PARTOUT					ROBIN DES BOIS JR (13) PIERRE ET ISA (16)		10 h 30
11 h 00	LES TEMPS MODERNES				FORUM DES TEMPS MODERNES	FORUM DES TEMPS MODERNES	AUJOURD'HUI DIMANCHE	11 h 00
12 h 00	LE MIDI					LA SEMAINE PARLEMENTAIRE À OTTAWA	LE TÉLÉJOURNAL	12 h 00
							LA SEMAINE VERTE	12 h 05
12 h 30	MON AMOUR, MON AMOUR					LA SEMAINE À L'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE		12 h 30
						MA MAISON	SECOND REGARD	13 h 00
13 h 30	LES CRAQUANTES					L'UNIVERS DES SPORTS	EN TOUTE LIBERTÉ	13 h 30
14 h 00	POURQUOI PAS L'APRÈS-MIDI?						HORIZONS	14 h 00
15 h 00	MÉMOIRE EN JEU	À PLEIN TEMPS	LA CARRIÈRE OU L'AMOUR (7) PARLEZ-MOI D'HIER (23)	LE MONDE DANS VOTRE ASSIETTE	COMMENT ÇA VA?		EN AVANT LA MUSIQUE	15 h 00
15 h 30	LA BANDE À PICSOU					(LES HÉROS DU SAMEDI)		15 h 30
15 h 57	0140							
16 h 00	TIC ET TAC LES RANGERS DU RISQUE / KIM ET CLIP / LA RIBAMBELLE							16 h 00
16 h 25	0140							
16 h 30	BÊTES PAS BÊTES +	FAIS-MOI PEUR	SYSTÈME 93 (13) L'INFERNALE MACHINE DU DR V(17)	MISSION TOP SECRET	LES DÉBROUILLARDS	GÉNIES EN HERBE	SOUS LA COUVERTURE	16 h 30
16 h 57	0140							